COMMUNICATIONS.

The NEW NATIONAL ERA does not hold itself resp expressed by correspondents. Well writt communications will be gladly received.]

Letter from Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 25, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era: Sin: A friend of mine wrote me from Texas that there was a movement on foot headed by Gen. Z. Z. Reynolds to introduce into the col ored regiments white sergeants, ostensibly to act as clerks, but in reality to fill the position of first sergeants The plea of the officers supporting this move is that in some of the colored ompanies there are no men fit to take charge of the company records. Such being the case white men must be got to do it. Considering that there are three officers to every company I see no good reason why they can't do the own clerical work, if they have no enlisted men fit for the place. If a man is in any public office he is expected to do so many work for his pay; why should an officer be an exception to the rule? He has got not a thing in the world to do, yet he objects to do his own writing. Surely it was never intended that he should make no return for the pay which he draws from the Government. In all the colored regi ments they have a fair proportion of clerical force. In the 24th and 25th regiments nearly every first sergeant does the writing pertaining to his company : and my correspo me that in the 24th, 25th, and 9th regiments they have an ample supply of clerks, and every document sent from those headquarters are written by colored enlisted men. He also says that in the 24th there are only three or four first sergeants who are unable through lack of education to do their own clerical work, and them by the Constitution of their country. they have private soldiers detailed to do the Without his controlling and determined will same. Such being the case, you may perhaps the amendments to the Constitution would enquire, "Why is this movement set on foot?" The reasons are that there are a good many mili | the "Ku-Klux," and the more gentle, but no tary "Judge Taney's" in the army, who think that less sure opposition of the whole Democracy the negro soldier has no rights which they are of the South, would have made the amend bound to respect, and the spirit of Calhoun is ments of no avail. still rampant among them. As long as the negro will confine his literary researches to the first reader and to the primary spelling book he changed about his desire to learn, &c. But ent he aspires to read a newspaper or to be a clerk then he is looked upon as a

Some of the gentlemen in advocating the white clerk system want to make it appear that The Republican party in the South will sen-Murray, and cause him to be a learned man in a very short time. To anyone who knows anypartment of Texas one-half of the soldiers in The day after they come off guard they have to do all the labor around the post, besides which they have at all times to appear neat and clean, and the continued calls made upon them leave them very little time for study. But of course the promoters of the affair take Congressmen to enhorns and Senators to be fools, or they could never have made such a wild proposition It was never intended to make the colored regiments a huge charity school, wherein men (when tired of work) may enter and receive an ducation, getting at the same time thirteen dollars per month.

rors of San Domingo; therefore he must be

The fact of the matter is, the negro must do the scouting, the hard work, and, if it needs siding, is vigorously pushing forward the United States Courts are the same as the State be, the fighting on the frontier. He must be but the moment he wants to be a clerk or to rible massacre that occurred at Meridian about fill any of the positions to which he is entitled. then the Government is in danger of being at this time, as your readers are all, doubtless, overturned, and he must forthwith be sup-What right has a colored man to aspire? It never was intended for him to be a clock, and it goes against the grain of a good Democrat to see him sitting in an office with a pen behind his ear.

There are in the colored regiments sufficient material to do all the clerical work, and the proposition to introduce white sergenne acclerks is only a ruse to fill up all the non-conmissioned grades with white men and keep the blacks as privates. If these regiments cannot get on without white clerks as they have been doing since 1863-now nine years-it is better to disband them than to perpetrate such an iniquity.

unable to do the work which he is paid to do, should be transferred to civil life, where be would not imagine that another lot was his than that ordinary to mortals-the necessity, namely, of eating his bread in the sweat of his

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

[For the New National Bra.] General Grant and the People.

Notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the Democrats-aided and abetted as they are by Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton, and a few other Grant in the estimation of the people, he is the ones who on that terrible night awoke daily growing stronger with the masses. To them to behold the murdering of their father. the cries of corruption and incompetency con- The very thoughts of the barbarities that were tinually being raised by the opposition politi-cians, the people reply by pointing trium-phantly to the record which shows that dishonesty on the part of public officers is rapidly to the rapid payment of the public debt, and

uction in taxation. The practical results of the administration of General Grant are too much for the frivolous charges circulated by the opposition, and it is these practical results that commend him to

the confidence of the people.

General Grant is judged by his works and not by the epithets, insinuations, and innuen-dos flung broadcast upon the world by disap-

When, during the dark days of the rebellion, he confronted the enemies of his country upon the blood-stained field, be was by these sam Democrats denounced as a drunkard; and still who have thus endeavored to shield their assas later, when, determined to bring the rebellion sins, and with their emaciated arms and bony to a close, he pushed through the Wilderness, fingers touch and awake them to behold the and followed the enemy step by step and inch by inch, he was branded as a butcher; the s of the people looking only to the practi- system of bloodshed. O! cursed be the voice sauded him, and prayed for of him who would raise in its defense.

THE NEW NATIONAL ERA NEW NATIONAL ERA

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872.

VOL. III.—NO. 10.}

termine that he must be kept in power. They know that the charges of incompetency and same parties

It is well for the country that the people have such an abiding faith in the honesty and integrity of General Grant, for a change in the administration of national affairs at this crisis could not, in our judgment, fail to be disas-

To place Democracy in power, would be t overturn all the work of the past ten years. For how much soever they may strive to deny it, Democracy is but another name for injus tice, oppression, and wrong. We have but to turn to whatever locality may now happen to be so unfortunate as to be afflicted with its rule to prove the truth of this assertion. The history of the past is the history of to-day. We find it always opposed to progress, free dom, and liberal views. To turn the country over then to Democracy would be to retrograde, to jeopardize the unfinished results of the war. We are now in a transition state, the great problem of human rights is being solved, and and decided stand taken by General Grant; to have had a less decided man than him in the Presidential chair since the war, would have been equivalent to the defeat of this great problem. To change now for any other man may be to postpone indefinitely the final settlement of this question and the many systems of reform that have been inaugurated by

To no class of citizens is the re-election of General Grant of more vital importance than to the colored people of these United States. To his firmness and determination to enforce the laws, are they now indebted for those liberties and privileges which are guaranteed to have been a dead letter; the intimidation of

President Grant has shown that he is no respecter of persons; he has not hesitated to bring the whole force and power of the Governis encouraged, and maudlin platitudes are ex- ment to bear in the enforcement of the laws to secure the colored man in the enjoyment of his

rights as a citizen. The Republicans of the South, as a whole, dangerous fellow of a mutinous tendency, who have to thank his determined enforcement of only wants an opportunity to re-enact the hor- the laws for that safety in the enjoyment of their political opinion which they have thus far enjoyed, and in his re-election is the only guarantee for their security in the future. these men will also act as schoolmasters to in- a delegation unanimous for his renomination. struct the soldier in the mysteries of Lindley and their vote in a solid body for his re-

The people of the North, East, and West thing about the army the untruthfulness of are all as deeply interested in this matter as such an assertion is easily seen. In the Deare those of the South, and one year from the date of my present writing General Grant will a garrison are kept continually in the field be inaugurated the second time as President outing after the Indians; and when in gar- of the United States, thus securing the comrison they have to go on guard every third day. plete pacification of the country, the compleion of the reforms begun during his presen term, and guaranteeing to all citizens the full rights and privileges of citizenship made theirs by the terms of the Constitution

JOHN F. DEZENDORP. NORPOLE, VA., March 4, 1872.

Letter from Mississippi.

DEKALS, Miss., February 29, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era:

It may be gratifying for the many readers of your valuable paper to learn that this provision, the case should be transferred the United States District Court, now in to the United States Court where the like prosession at Jackson, Hon. Judge Hill pre vision shall be made. But in Tennessee the work of prosecuting those parties who have courts, since the Republican party lost power been identified as being ac a year ago, the recital of which is unnecessary aware of the many lives of the innocent of our race that were sacrificed to satisfy the sanguinary desire of Ku-Kluxism. District Attorney Jacobson has already won for himself bon Democracy, in whose interest rebel domithe gratitude and appreciation of every loyal citizen in the State by the rigorous manner in which he conducts the prosecution. His having saused a notice to be posted in the court-room ition to introduce white sergeants as offering a reward for evidence that would convict any person attempting to suborn witnesses, was the subject of great comment by State Democratic journals. It is impossible to white Union citizen, you can realize what class describe the feeling of consternation and alarm that the action of the court has produced among those hell-deserving wretches and their friends. They see the handwriting on the wall, and like Belshazzar they tremble and fear. We would pathy, but we ask you to wake up the true absence of a competent clerk, is unwilling or like for some of those credulous-minded beings who doubt the existence of that hell-born Klan to visit the court-room and listen to the tales of obtain it, how can we successfully stand agains horror, bloodshed, and crime as recounted by a united, learned, and wealthy foe to our adthose who still hear the marks of its cruel in- vancement? When you reflect over the "Posflictions. There may be heard the widow in sum Movement," called liberal Republicans, to agonizing tones telling of the unrighteous act defeat Republicanism, and to acknowledge the that robbed her of her husband. There may be rights of colored men to gain the offices and heard the gray-haired man, as in feeble accents power of the United States, to roll back their he depicts the horrid scenes enacted by those progress of liberty to them and their children. whose presence he recognizes. There may be you can readily see the foe we have to engage. seen the young man with finger pointing in recognition of the wretch who deprived him of President will soon be upon us, and if a bugle an arm. There may seen the slender forms of blast can bring up forty thousand armed, drilled, the little ones as they shrink back and shudder and disguised men, with their increase, (as they "Liberal" Republicans—to damage General at the sight of those whom they recognize as perpetrated on a defenseless people on that occasion are almost enough to make one's blood curdle in his veins and his soul to burst forth with feelings of indignation and revenge. followed by arrest, trial, and punishment, and The Northern mind cannot form the slightest conception of the horror of Ku-Kluxism, nor the extent to which it has been carried. Nor will it be known until that day shall come when things will be revealed by Him from whose sight there can be nothing bid. The attempt of certain men in the council chambers of the upon Senator Sumner's (all honor to his illus-Nation to abnegate the existence of this socalled Ku-Klux organization is one of the most absurd of absurdities. All I have to say to such is, that I would to God that the ghastly forms of those who have fallen prey to the murderous assaults of Ka-Klaxism might, in the stillness

of night and cover of darkness, rise from their

the mass of the people, looking to the brilliant | have succeeded in putting a stop for the present | them; hence, carry out the grand principle that results of his administration, applied and determine that he must be kept in power. They like the smothered fires they but wait an oppor-should first do for themselves." What has

columns of your paper an article headed, "The I fully concur with the writer in his views, and deem them worthy of consideration. Unless we have the full protection of the Government that's said to be inhabited by the "spirits of defiance of the power of one of the greatest we have made rapid progress under the firm Governments that the world ever knew, and take the blood of its citisens to quench the thirst of their comrades that were slain at the battle of Shiloh, as they say.

Yours against Ku Klux,

Let us Have Peace in Tennessee. To the Editor of the New National Era : DEAR SIR: Thinking you would like to know

of some of the difficulties which the colored

citizens of Tennessee have to bear, I inclose in this communication the fact of a case which lately transpired in the City of Rocks. When assure you that it portrays very slightly the deep malignant feelings entertained by some classes out of sight of the stars and stripes which float over Ash Barracks, (the corporation of Nashville.) Although our young friend had a great outrage inflicted upon him in the name of law, he would have been assassinated if he had assumed to run for an office in any of notorious determination of the Ku-Klux desperadoes and their sympathizers in the small towns all around the capital of Tennessee, wenty and thirty miles, that they will not alcounty, municipal, or United States. And yet we have been very nicely handed over to the tender mercies of these gentlemen of the pale aces, whose sworn antipathies are to oppress and degrade a race whose only crime is loyalty to the Government of the United States. Be youd the larger cities of Memphis and Nashville, and in sight of the dome of the capital of the State and the spires of the churches, these masked assassins are carrying on their infernal work without law, and on the inside of these refuges we have treatment as my friend de Could you but know the atrocities ommitted upon us in the name of law, or with out law, it would fill your heart with detesta tion of the hypocritical cant which you constantly hear about the peace and quietness of the South, particularly Middle Tennessee. The laws of the United States are openly defied, and the State laws are made the pretext of out rage and crime, by the sworn oath-bound ecret societies to protect white men and criminate negroes. If Senator Sumner could incorporate in his bill, and make for Tennesse as other States similarly situated, a provision that no colored man should be tried for a felony or misdemeanor which would secure his imprisonment one week or more in the South, except by a trial by jury, and not less than one half of that jury should be composed of colored men, and any State that fails to make ernment based upon the amendments, particularly the fifteenth amendment, a law must be enacted, so we cannot be so practically ignored by the officials of the United States in our State. When I tell you that there are whole districts of counties in this State where there is not one constitutes the elements of true loyalty. If we are so neglected by our friends, will not that be an inducement for our enemies to continue their oppression? We know we have your sym friends to a true Republican rule, and gran this demand to your constituents. If we do not (a wolf in sheep skin.) The next canvass fo have made a side degree admitting rebel women,) what will be the opportunities of the true friends to vote their sentiments in safety, the developments of several counties have mad

the answer. Hoping to hear of your success in our cause. I am Yours for liberty and equal rights in all

E. P. UNUM.

Letter from New York. TROY, NEW YORK, February 24, 1872.

things.

To the Editor of the New National Era: I have read with much interest the many eulogies that have appeared in your journa trious name) Sapplementary Civil Rights Bill, and have learned, with deep regret, of its unfortunate, need I add, unlooked for, result. Nevertheless, we firmly believe that our doom is not sealed in consequence of its non-passage, and still cherish a bright hope for better treatment in the future.

unknown graves, approach the bedside of those It is an undeniable fact that we have noble trustworthy men (not mythical Moseses) at the helm to manage the affairs of state, who ever espouse our bleeding cause, sparing no effort results of Ku-Klux Democracy. Too much in its vindication. Notwithsts cannot be said in denunciation of this horrid ourselves cannot afford to be idle, too much cannot be said or done for its advancement, we must work assiduously; be alive to our intermore drunkards and more butchers. So now Notwithstanding Gen. Grant and his "beys" lests, and knowing our rights dare to maintain

tanity to recommence their work of destruction been done in the past must be followed up by corruption are just as false as were those put and death. Do not be deceived, Ku-Kluxism is some nobler action in the future. It is a sad forth concerning him during the war by the not dead, it but sleepeth; it is ready to wake at picture to behold—enough to make one's blood not dead, it but sleepeth; it is ready to wake at | picture to behold-enough to make one's blood the first call of the "Grand Cyclop." I write thus curdle in his veins-when we read of the because as a colored man and living in the grossly inhuman treatment which our brethren South I am fully acquainted with the rebellious who seek a home in the South are subjected to. spirit of a majority of the people in the midst | Those who cry so lustily for "Amnesty" withof whom we live. I noticed recently in the out equality, will do well to ponder this factcolumns of your paper an article headed, "The No doubt 'twill be a bitter pill for some to Tendency of Ku-Kluxism," written by a cor- swallow, and justice may be baffled for a time, respondent who, I judge, was prompted to nevertheless, it must ultimately triumph. The such by the arrival in Washington of Mr. M. numberless insults that have been heaped upon W. Moore, late graduate in law from Howard us hitherto have been borne with meakness, University, who had been fortunate in making until patience is no longer a virtue with us; we his escape from Selma, Alabama, where his flee to, and seek the intervention of, an overdeath had been plotted by Ku-Klux outlaws | raling Providence, who can succor us. He it was who heard the groanings (which cannot be uttered) of those who were once in bondage, and delivered them from the hand of their oppresin the coming Presidential election, you will sors. With equal perseverance and reliance on hear of a great many more loyal citizens being | Him, we will wage a successful warfare against forced to make their exit from these regions that foul prejudice caste, which stalks so defiantly about our (should be) "sweet land of just men made perfect," who stalk abroad in liberty." My prayer to him is, that He will waft on the welcome day in which "all can worship Him under their own vine and fig tree.

where none dare molest or make afraid." I heartily indorse the sentiments expressed in the enclosed extract from the Times of vesterday. It hits the point squarely, and defies contradiction. Senators Thurman, Carpenter. Frumbull, and others, who fought so ingloriously against the just measure to which I have referred, were they to take this important matter into consideration, perhaps in the future they would not be so apt to jeopardize the life, liberty, and happiness of their fellow man.

Equal Rights.

Very respectfully,

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 2, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era: I noticed in a late copy of your paper statement concerning the brutal treatment of Mr. Wensleydale Moore, by those very people to whom some of our pretended Republican the adjacent counties to Nashville. It is the friends are striving to give general amnesty, and yet so strongly opposing Senator Sum-ner's Civil Rights Bill. It makes my blood run cold to think that in such an age mar should be allowed to treat man in such a bru low a negro to hold any office, neither State, tal manner simply because his skin happens to be a shade darker than his own. Surely I can find no other reason. We cannot bear it longer. We want equal rights, and nothing else will satisfy us; anything else is but a mockery to our race. I ask the strongest opposer of that noble Senator's Civil Rights Bill if he thinks it just or humane to give amnesty to those who fought so long to destroy their Government, and refuse civil rights to the blacks who fought equally hard to save it? Even in Massachusetts (that old State that has the honor of sending Messrs. Sumner, Hooper, and a number of other true Republi cans to Congress) the black man is refused accommodation in many hotels, or, if admitted, s asked to walk to the kitchen, which, of course, is a gross insult. He should and must be allowed to the same table with other respectable people as long as he behaves as a gentleman. When he ceases to do this we wish him to be treated the same as other men. Some say we ask too much, not so. We ask nothing but that which belongs to us, and what we have a right, but are denied. And until we obtain that we will not cease complaining. And may the day soon come, as think it will, when Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill will pass the Senate triumphantly. Every colored man in the United States owes Mr Sumner a debt of gratitude which he never

can fully pay. E. D. M. H. Buffalo as a Rallroad Centre

The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad is already having the effect to restore been in Tennessee upon a jury, petit or grand, of the United States. No wender out of the bundreds of outrages, civil, and criminal offences, the road to justice has not been opened. Some of the last United States grand jury, and the jury before, contained largely of the Bourbon Democracy, in whose interest rebel domination is at work. If we are to have a government based upon the amendments, particular of the united states and that city will be a great centre of the coal trade in the United States. position to the city as the terminus of the lake position to the city as the terminus of the lake navigation begins to be appreciated at the East and Southeast, and while the Buffalonos are at last on the point of reaching with their commerce the vast resources of Pennsylvania, from which they have been so disastrously isolated, the prospect of multiplied communication with New York, the commercial metropolis, is no less brief and easting a less brief and easting a less brief and easting and the middle of the standard product of of the standard produ

New York, the commercial metropolis, is no less bright and auspicious. The Midland Rail way, already far advanced toward completion, will probably within the present year give Buffalo a third rail route to New York city.

Not far behind the Midland, if concurrent reports be true, will be the New York, West Shore, and Chicago Railroad, of which Mr. Courtney is President. The capital of the company engaged in this enterprise is said to be \$32,000,000,\$24,000,000 of which is paid up English capital, now deposited in New York and ready for use as soon as the right of way can be secured. The road is to be made with two tracks, steel rails, oak ties, and well baltwo tracks, steel rails, oak ties, and well bal-lasted with broken stone. It is calculated to surpass any other road in the United States for surpass any other road in the United States for substantial qualities. The bridges are to be constructed of stone and iron, and it is proposed to run express trains over it at the rate of sixty miles per hour, when it shall have been thus thoroughly completed. The company has now one hundred and twenty men employed in making the final survey on the eastern division. The entire length of the road from Jersey City to Buffalo is 420 miles, and two years is thought to be sufficient time for its construction.

Ex-President E. J. Roye of Liberia,

A London telegram states that the mail steamer from the West Coast of Africa, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, brought the intelligence that E. J. Roye, ex-President of the Liberian Republic, was drowned in the harbor of Monrovia, while endeavoring to swim to the steamer just before her departure for Liverpool. He had been imprisoned for illegal acts committed while in office, had escaped, and was endeavoring to leave the country when he lost his deavoring to leave the country when he lost his life. Mr. Roye, who was of the colored race, was born in Ohio, in 1815. He received a fair education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. About thirty years ago he emigrated to Liberia, where he soon became one of the wealthiest citizens. He was elected to the Liberian House

"Sunset" Cox and Hon. J. H. Rainev.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill being under consideration in the House of Represent atives, March 5, 1872, Mr. Cox, of New York, spoke as follows:

Mr. Cox. I do not propose to reply to the remarks which have just been made. But I desire to call the attention of the gentleman who has charge of this bill to the amount prowho has charge of this bill to the amount proprosed to be appropriated in this one item of deficiency, the round sum in a lump, of \$1,000,000. I think we on this side of the House are entitled to a bill of particulars. My friend from Indiana [Mr. Holman] hands me the statute and calls my attention to the me the statute and calls my attention to the convertion by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is an courts cost us during this year. I read from

"For defraying the expenses of the Suprem-Court and circuit and district courts of the United States, including the District of Colum-bia; and also for jurors and witnesses, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecuting offenses committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, \$2,000,000.

Now we are asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 more, as a deficiency, without being furnished with the details. We are entitled to challenge

such a proposition.

I do not care to argue now how the Ku Klux matter affects Virginia. Especially do I not care to inquire the provocation for the Ku Klux in South Carolina, or whether blacks or whites are concerned in it. We have that matter in our reports and documents here. It will be fully debated at the proper time. But if there ever was a corporate body thoroughly and dis-gracefully corrupt with detestable putrescence, it is the State government of South Carolina, both black and white, and especially the

To which Mr. RAINEY of South Carolina, re-

The remarks made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox] in relation to the colored people of South Carolina escaped my hearing, as I was in the rear of the Hall when they were made, and I did not know that any utterance of that kind had emanated from him. I have always entertained a high regard for the gentle-man from New York, because I believed him to be a useful member of the House. He is a gentleman of talent and of fine education, and gentleman of talent and of fine education, and I have thought heretofore that he would certainly be charitable toward a race of people who have never enjoyed the same advantages that he has. If the colored people of South Carolina had been accorded the same advantages—if they had had the same wealth and surroundings which the gentleman from New York has had, they would have shown to this nation that their color was no obstacle to their holding positions of trust, political or otherwise. Not having had those advantages, we cannot at the present time compete with the favored race of this country; but perhaps if our lives are spared, and if the gentleman from New York and other gentlemen on that side of the House will only accord to us right and justice, we and other gentlemen on that side of the House will only accord to us right and justice, we shall show to them that we can be useful, intelligent citimens of this country. But if they will continue to proscribe us, if they will continue to cultivate prejudice against us, if they will continue to decry the negro and crush him under foot, then you cannot expect the negro to rise while the Democrats are trampling upon him and his rights. We ask you, sir, to do by the negro as you ought to do by him in justice. If the Democrats are such staunch friends of the negro, why is it that when propositions are offered here and elsewhere looking to the elevaoffered here and elsewhere looking to the eleva-tion of the colored race, and the extension of right and justice to them, do the Democrats-array themselves in unbroken phalanx, and vote against every such measure? You, gentle men of that side of the House, have voted against all the recent amendments to the Con-stitution, and the laws enforcing the same.

stitution, and the laws enforcing the same. Why did you do it? I answer, because those measures had a tendency to give to the poor negro his just rights, and because they proposed to knock off his shackles and give him freedom of speech, freedom of action, and the opportunity of education, that he might elevate himself to the dignity of manhood.

Now you come to us and say that you are our best friends. We would that we could look upon you as such. We would that your votes as recorded in the Globe from day to day could only demonstrate it. But your votes, your actions, and the constant cultivation of your actions, and the constant cultivation of your cherished prejudices prove to the negroes of the entire country that the Democracy are in opposition to them, and if they (the Demo-

crats) could have sway our race would have no foot hold here. Now, sir, I have not time to vindicate fully Now, sir, I have not time to vindicate fully the course of action of the colored people in South Carolina. We are certainly in the majority there; I admit that we are as two to one. Sir, I ask this House, I ask the country, I ask white men, I ask Democrats, I ask Republicans, whether the negroes have presumed to take improper advantage of the majority they hold in that State by disregarding the interest of the minority? They have not. Our convention which met in 1868, and in which the negroes were in a large majority. Our convention which met in 1868, and in which the negroes were in a large majority, 6d not pass any proscriptive or disfranchising acts, but adopted a liberal constitution, securing alike equal rights to all citizens, white and black, male and female, as far as possible. Mark you, we did not discriminate, although we had a majority. Our constitution towers up in its majesty with provisions for the equal protection of all classes of citizens. Notwithstanding our strong majority there, we have never attempted to deprive any man in that State of the rights and immunities to which be is entitled under the Constitution of this Government. You cannot point me to a single act passed by our Legislature, at any time, which passed by our Legislature, at any time, which had a tendeucy to reflect upon or oppress any white citizen of South Carolina. You cannot show me one enactment by which the majority in our State have undertaken to crush the

nority.
I say to you, gentlemen of the Democratic I say to you, gentlemen of the Democratic party, that I want you to deal justly with the people composing my race. I am here representing a Republican constituency made up of white and colored men. I say to you deal with us justly; be charitable toward us. An opportunity will soon present itself when we can test whether you on that side of the House are the best friends of the oppressed and ill treated negro race. When the Civil Rights Bill comes before you, when that bill comes up upon its merits asking you to give civil rights to the negro, I will then see who are our best to the negro, I will then see who are our best friends on that side of the House. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side of the

I will say to the gentleman from New York that I am sorry I am constrained to make these remarks. I wish to say to him that I do not mind what he may have said against the negroes of South Carolina. Neither his friendship nor his enmity will change the sentiment of the loyal men of South Carolina. We are deter-mined to stand by this Government. We are mined to stand by this Goverament. We are determined to use judiciously and wisely the prerogative conferred upon us by the Republican party. The Democratic party may woo us, they may court us and try to get us to worship at their shrine, but I tell the gestleman that we are Republicans by instinct, and we will be Republicans so long as God will allow our proper senses to hold sway over us.

The examination by a committee of the Pennsylvania State Legislature into the prac-tice of some Philadelphia colleges of selling medical diplomas has already brought out some

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

Official Call for the Convention to Meet in Philadelphia, June 5, to Nominate Cand dates for President and Vice President.

The undersigned, constituting the National by to the But I call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wendesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock

which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. preserved, and the national credit firmly estab-ished. Governmental economy has been il-ustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the fund-ing of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurate. The rights of naturalized citizens have been The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the national Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law. ship have become a part of the organic law and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complica tions in foreign relations have been adjusted it tions in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders pun-ished, responsibility enforced, safeguards ex-tablished, and now, as heretofore, the Republi-can party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the rubble service.

the purity and efficiency of the public service Fo continue and firmly establish its funda mental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States. WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshir Secretary. JOHN A. PETERS, Maine. LUKE P. POLAND, Vermont. L. B. FRIEZE, Rhode Island. H. H. STARKWEATHER, Connecticut. JAMES GOPSILL, New Jersey. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Pennsylvania. Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware. B. R. Cowen, Ohio. John Coburn, Indiana. C. B. FARWELL, Illinois ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan. J. T. AVERILL, Minnesota. DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin. GEORGE W. McCRARY, Iowa, C. C. Fulton, Maryland. Franklin Stearns, Virginia. JOHN HUBBARD, West Virginia. WILLIAM SLOAN, North Carolina THOS. W. OSBORNE, Florida. L. C. CARPENTER, South Carolina. JOHN H. CALDWELL, Georgia. JAMES P. STOW, Alabama M. II. Southworth, Louisiana A. C. Fjsk, Mississippi. S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas. B. F. RICE, Arkansas. John B. Clark, Missouri. JOHN B. CLARK, Missouri, A. A. BURTON, Kentucky, Horace Maynard, Tennessee. HORACE MANARD, Tehnessee.
E. B. TAYLOR, Nebraska.
JAMES W. NYE, Nevada.
H. W. CORBETT, Oregon.
GEORGE C. GORHAM, California.
JOHN B. CHAFFEE, Colorado. W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bown, District of Columbia.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

Call for a National Convention the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22, 1872.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men," which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

Whereas, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent col-ored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore be it Resolved, That the President of this Con-

National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the second Wednesday of April, 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said

Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fracional part over ten thousand, to be elected he State may determine.

the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned at 12 colors M to consider their political and meaning the conditions and meaning the consideration of the consider

The ratio of representation as laid down in olutions, is expected to Respectfully, ALONZO J. RANSIER.

President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men Papers friendly to the cause of equality be-ore the law and the material interests of the colored people will please copy.

Toyas School Fund.

Perhaps more has been done by the people Texas to establish a general school system, of texas to establish a general school system, and place at least rudiments of an education within the reach of all, than any other State of the same number of inhabitants; and if their efforts heretofore to establish and place in practical operation a system of free schools have proven, in a great measure, failures, it must be attributed to the fact that the inhabitants were scattered over such as a contract of the seconds. ants were scattered over such an area of terri-tory that any attempt to establish a system similar to the oue now in operation must have proven abortive. But the subject has received the attention of the representative men of our State from its organization, and before annex-State from its organization, and before annex ation. the Congress of the Republic, by princely munificence, laid the foundation of a school fund, which, with proper management, will be almost sufficient to place within the reach of every child in the State an English education. This fund consisted of fifty leagues of land—221,400 acres—granted for the purpose of with comments and was the secretard of the court and interest and was the secretard of the court and its propose of the Court and the court and its propose of the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, in the course of his speech on the 26th of January. The learned counsel read a letter to the court and its propose of the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, in the course of his speech on the 26th of January. The learned counsel read a letter to the court and its propose of the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, in the course of his speech on the 26th of January. The learned counsel read a letter to the court and its propose of the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, in the course of his speech on the 26th of January. The learned counsel read a letter to the court and its propose of the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, in the course of his speech on the 26th of January. The learned counsel read a letter to the court and its propose of the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, in the course of his speech on the 26th of January. The learned counsel read a letter to the court and its propose of the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, in the course of his speech on the 26th of January. The learned counsel read a letter to the court and the court and the course of the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, in the course of his speech on the 26th of January. 221,400 acres—granted for the purpose of establishing a State University, and four leagues to each county for county school purposes, all of which, amounting to about my dear mam, and may our Holy Mother my dear mam, and may our Holy Mother poses, all of which, amounting to about 2,435,400 acres, was, by our present constitution, given to the general school fund. This land has been surveyed, and is principally situated in the most fertile portion of North Texas. In addition to this, our constitution gives to the general school fund "all sums of money that may come to this State bereafter from the sale of any portion of the public domain of the State of Texas."

"One-fourth of the annual revenue derivable whenever he is lectured about a hours are now in the sale of any portion of the public domain of the State of Texas."

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES

The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutesan adver

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ising square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full country.

All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col-umn are computed by the aquare. Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months are charged transient rates.

NEWS CLIPPINGS.

Mrs. Dougherty, of Kentucky, who jocularly ave a loaded pistol to a grandchild and told im to shoot, was surprised to find herself dead mmediately afterwards.

-A wrought bar of Damascus steel was pre-sented by King Porus to Alexander the Great, and the razor steel of China for many centuries has surpassed all European steel in temper and durability of edge.

-Miss Adele Caroline Longfellow, says the Westminster Gazette, niece of the celebrated poet of that name, was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Boston, in the latter end of November last.

-"Will you have the kindness to hand me "Will you have the kindness to hand me the butter before you?" said a gentleman politely at a tea table to an ancient maiden. "I am no waiter, sir" "Is that so? I thought from your appearance, you had been waiting a long time."

-Hattie Thomas is the name of the Connecticut girl who had her scalp taken off by the machinery in a button factory about a year ago, and now rejoices in another formed by skin transplanted from other parts of her own and the bodies of others.

The champion palin-leaf hat braider in New Hampshire is a girl of thirteen summers, in Chester county. She braided one hundred fair-sized hats in six consecutive days. A dozen is considered to be a good day's work

-The guillotine and the axe, it seeme, are appanages of justice in Germany, as well as eisewhere. Last year nineteen executions took place in that country, of whom four were of women. Eleven of the number were beheaded with the axe, two were guillotined, and six were hard. were hanged.

-Artemus Ward was on a slow California —Artemus Ward was on a slow California train, and he went to the conductor and suggested that the cow ketcher was on the wrong end of the train; for, said he. "You will never overtake a cow, you know, but if you'd put it on the other end, it might be useful, for now there's nethin' on earth to hender a cow from walkin' right in and bitin' the folks!

—A reporter upon a Western paper, speaking of a certain fair creature, remarked that "the profusion and color of her hair would lead one to look upon it as though it was spun by nimble fingers of the easy hours as they glided through the bright June days, whose sunny rays of light had been caught in the meshes and were content to go no farther." The girl had red hair; that was all.

-The Japanese minister at Washington lesires to send fifteen American ladies to his ocuntry to teach the English language and ordinary branches of education. Nearly four hundred applications, mainly from ladies employed in the Departments, have already been received. The pay is \$1,500 per annum in gold, for three years, and expense to Japan and

-The Boston Journal says that a new safe —The Boston Journal says that a new safe bas been invented which makes things very unpleasant for burglars. The walls are filled with gunpowder in such a manner that the blows of a sledge or the cutting of a chisel, in the attempt to rob the safe, will ignite the powder, blow off the out crust, annihilate the burglar, and leave the contents of the safe un-inverse.

-A well dressed and lady-like individual, —A well dressed and lady-like individual, who was detected in stealing a pair of silk hose in a Boston store, burst into tears when approached by one of the proprietors, and offered him twenty dollars. Magnanimously, after quietly censuring her, he charged her only the regular price of the hose, and handed back the change. Too late he discovered that the twenty-dellar hill was counterfeit. twenty-dollar bill was counterfeit.

—Sir Charles Dilke, the young English republican, has just been married, and his nuptials were characterized by a genuine republican simplicity. The bridegroom walked quietly to church from one quarter, the bride from another. They met and were married. Sir Charles did not make a prolonged wedding tour, but took his seat in the House of Commons on its consing night.

-Boston's fare well bouquet to Nilsson was —Boston's tarevell bouquet to Autson was a ship four feet long, resting on an ocean of red pinks, with the word "Adieu" on one side and "Cuba" on the other in white pinks. It sailed down the middle aisle of the theatre in the middle of a fine passage in "Martha," and was launched upon the stage after considerable exertion, where it rested quietly until the cur-tain fell, and was then steered by the prima donna herself to some unknown haven behind

the scenes. -Four men, named Jones, Welch, Gilkeson and Shannon, well-known citizens of Crat Orchard St out a negro, named Thomas Scott, on suspicion of having burned a building at the Springs, and hanged him two or three times to make him confess. Scott denied the charge, and after for damages, and to day the jury awarded him one thousand dollars against the first three de-fendants, and seven hundred against Shannon.

-Through tickets around the world are now —Through tickets around the world are now issued, the price being \$1,145 in gold, and the running time eighty-one days. The line of route going westward is: From New York to San Francisco, about 3,000 miles; San Francisco to Yokohama, 4,700; thence to Hong-Kong, 1,600 miles; thence to Bombay, 1,400 miles; Bombay to Suez, 3,000 miles; from Suez by the way of Alexandria and Brindisi to London, about 2,300 miles, and from London to New York, 3,200 miles.

—One thing Mdlle. Nillsson should make haste to do, and that is to quit this country before she sets all the fools crazy. The fourth Nilsson victim turns up in Boston, is "highly connected, and lives in one of our most fash-ionable streets." We are told further that "his passion does not drive him to open mani festations towards the object thereof, but show its depth in the frequency and incoherency of his praises." His mind has become so affected that at one time he has attempted the life of his son, and it has been found necessary to place him in safe keeping.

There is something touching in the ingenuity displayed in dunning their delinquent debtors which tradesmen grown desperate sometimes display. Thus a hardware merchant in Knoxville, Tennessee, declares in an advertisement that "a hardware business can no more be carried on everlastingly without money, then a doc can was his tail when he has none." than a dog can wag his tail when he has non "My customers," adds the sufferer, "are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when he don't do any good?" A question which numbers of people may well ponder seriously. Our Knoxvitie dealer's patience has given out at last, and he talks ferociously of writs and constables.

-Perhaps the heartiest langh of the Tich he finishes," said the Attorney Goldens you, this edifying piece of religion: 'God bless you, my dear mama, and may our Holy Mother pro-tect you,' and, although he possibly does not come it, it reads—'Protect you from your affec-

citizens. He was elected to the Liberian House of Representatives and served as Speaker in 1849, and held the office of Chief Justice from 1865 to 1868. He was elected President in 1869, and entered upon his duties January 3, 1870. During his term of office the people of Liberia voted upon changing the Presidential term from two to four years. This measure was defeated, and a Presidential election was held last year, resulting in the selection of President Roberts. Mr. Roye, however, refused to recognize this election, and attempted to remain in power. He thus infringed upon the laws, and was condemned to the imprisonment which he tried te avoid the sum and houses, when our State will compare favorably could not have been a very comfortable huse a four years. with those Northern States that have had free in ought to schools in operation for many years.—Land oma-mongers.

Adsartiser.

SIGNACAMOR Grant remarks, "Socrates could not have been a very comfortable huse band." But, perhaps, too many of the wives coma-mongers.

Adsartiser.